

# MARTELL'S BRANDY

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PER DOZEN.....\$31.00

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12, Queen's Road.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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"THE FINEST BEER BREWED  
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PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS } \$18.00  
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LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

SOLE IMPORTERS.

[a1545]

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"PICK \$11.75 PER DOZEN

NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY  
Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies

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TIME TABLE.

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7.30 a.m. to 8.40 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS on Week Days

Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-  
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JOHN H. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [a2612]

## VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

The pleasure of cycling consists in having  
a First-class Machine, and the above  
Establishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous "NEW  
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,  
and we also supply Fittings of every description.  
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.  
Enamelling a Speciality.

43 & 43A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a2584]

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CANADIAN CHEESE,

IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).

Wholesale and Retail from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [a190]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net 60 per Cask ex Factory.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$7.75 per bag ex Factory.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Ho g'ong. 3rd December, 1902. [a3281]

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12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.  
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior  
of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.  
ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

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"A SOLDIER'S LOVE STORY": A  
ROMANCE OF HONGKONG; AND "SELF  
SACRIFICE" BY GILES WHEATLEY  
(MRS. R. F. JOHNSON). PRICE \$1.00.

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WILL THREE CASTLE  
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WILL'S TOBACCOES,  
ENGLAND'S SUPERIOR  
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BLOSSOM.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS  
AND SHOES; SUPERIOR QUALITY. [a33]

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BREWED BY MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT,  
WELL PARK BREWERY, GLASGOW.

IS A LIGHT, SPARKLING PILSENER OF THE VERY  
HIGHEST QUALITY, SPECIALLY BREWED FOR HOT  
CLIMATES.

PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS, ... \$21.00

Telephone No. 75.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

16, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1903. [a35]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,  
\$25 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT  
\$22 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour  
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY  
\$12.50 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—  
THE "PALL MALL,"  
\$22 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

G. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL  
BLEND WHISKY,  
\$11.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

DOURO PORT,  
\$15.75 PER DOZ.  
A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY,  
\$22 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY,  
\$18.50 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—  
D.O.M.,  
\$43.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.  
\$45.50 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]

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NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH SADDLERY.

PIGSKIN SADDLES FROM 6 TO 12 LBS.

RACING SADDLES 3½ LBS. POLO SADDLES 7 LB.

NUMNAHS AND WEIGHT CLOTHS.

BRIDLES, GIRTHS, SPURS, BITS.

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RIDING WHIPS, &c.

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WITH ALL REQUISITES.

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SOLE AGENTS.

## UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY (LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS IN  
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UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.  
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the  
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on  
Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR"  
METALLIC BOILER JOINTS SUPPLIED TO H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES  
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-  
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FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities.  
"CAUDICEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts  
to be the best Metal in the Market.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.  
Chief Superintendent ... THOMAS SKINNER.  
Superintendent ... ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

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## CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS

PURVEYORS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT AT BERLIN.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents.

1798a]

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DROP ALONG AND GET THAT BOTTLE OF  
TONINE.

THE UNFAILING REMEDY FOR BRAIN FAG, SLEEP-  
LESSNESS, DEPRESSION, AND NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

THE PRINCE OF TONICS.

## WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.

a37]

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EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN

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NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!

AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER,  
DENT'S WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES,  
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS,  
WARM UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c. [a36]

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
SINGAPORE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY,  
LIMITED, Singapore, is prepared to  
receive TENDERS for the Construction or  
Completion of a NEW GRAVING DOCK at  
Keppel Harbour in Singapore, of the following  
dimensions, viz:—

Length ... 400 feet.  
Width at entrance, at sill level 56 "

Depth on sill below H.W.O.S.T. 20 "  
as shown in the Drawings and described in the  
Specification.

Specification and Plans of the proposed  
Dock may be seen at the Offices of the Com-  
pany in Singapore.

The Company does not bind itself to accept  
the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders shall be for a cost payable in  
Singapore, in Singapore currency.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the under-  
signed, will be received up to the 28th day of  
February, 1903.

By Order of the Directors,  
W. G. NIVEN,  
Secretary.

The Tanjong Pagar Dock  
Company, Limited.  
Singapore, 21st November, 1902. [a278]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE  
AND ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

WANTED.

SHROFF with good Security.

Apply to— MANAGER. [a160]

Longkong, 5th January, 1903.

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY AND  
PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the  
VICTORIA PRECEPTORY and  
PRIORY will be held at the FREEMASONS'  
HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 8.30  
for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are  
cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1903. [a309]

## HOTELS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.  
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing,  
Music, and Smoking Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
residents.  
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.  
Private Dining Room.  
Special Dining Room for large parties.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European  
Matron in attendance.  
Ladies' Cloak Room.  
Ping-Pong Room.  
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.  
Electric Lighting.  
Electric Fans (if required).  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Wines and Groceries specially imported by  
the Hotel.  
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating  
machinery.  
Hotel Linens washed on the premises by  
machinery.  
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.  
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency  
Exits on every floor.

CHARGES MODERATE.

H. HAYNES,  
Manager.

### THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the  
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-  
West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS  
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS  
INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29.  
Town Office: 7, DUDDELL STREET. [a93]

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the  
Mercantile Marine.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted.  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. [a2829]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The Peak, near the  
Tram Terminus.  
Tel. 56.  
For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a10]

### CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.

Special Rates for Tourists.  
Lunch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

### HING KEE HOTEL.

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

MACAO.

THIS First-class and well-famed establish-  
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre  
of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a  
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-  
fortable and well-furnished Bedrooms.  
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.  
Terms very Moderate.

L. HING KEE, Proprietor.  
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" [a184]

### "BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA)  
MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (ss. Heungshan), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA"  
For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER. [a254]

### HOTEL INTERNACIONAL.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL  
in Macao. Beautifully situated in Praya  
Grande next to Government House.  
Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."

Apply to—

THE MANAGER. [a1]

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

## M. CHADWICK KEW

DENTAL SURGEON,  
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [a3246]



## ATTENTION

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS

SCOTCH  
WHISKY.  
WATSON'S  
CELEBRATED

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH  
WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES dis-  
tilled in SCOTLAND of great age, very fine  
and mellow.Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the  
BEST BLEND in the FAR EAST.  
Per Dozen \$16.50The following are also recommended, and  
are unsurpassed in quality:—

A.—THORNE BLEND	Per Doz. \$12.00
B.—GLENORCHY, MELLOW BLEND, a fine "Soda"	
WHISKY of great age	12.00
C.—ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET	13.50
D.—H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest	
Old Malt Scotch Whiskies	16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
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No anonymous communications should be inserted.  
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BIRTH.  
On the 22nd January, at No. 2, Gomes Villas,  
Kowloon, the wife of L. P. GLENNAN, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 23rd January, 1903.

The remarks of Baron HAYASHI, the Japanese Minister in London, at the anniversary meeting of the Birkbeck Institution on Wednesday, showed a true appreciation of the most salient feature of modern life. The country which wishes to rank high, he insisted, must prove its superiority in its work and products. In another column to-day we publish a letter from our Tokyo correspondent, which deals at some length with the Japanese view on this very subject. In that letter, it will be seen, there is quoted a passage from an address by Marquis Iro to his party last month, in which he declared it to be the end of all kinds of education to build up the wealth of a nation. Our correspondent deprecates this very materialistic view of life and goes on to point out the ill effects in Japan of excessive adherence to this ideal. The Marquis's error, it seems to us, lay in speaking of the end of "all kinds of education" as being what he declared it to be. He thereby certainly laid himself open to the charge of ultra-materialism, but we doubt whether the words quoted were what he really intended to say. It must be recognised that there are two kinds of education, one of the individual as such, and the other of the man as part of the nation, and it is the latter which renders him a factor in the success of his country. We do not mean to say that a SHAKESPEARE is of no importance to the progress of his nation, but he is no more elevated than nation to the front rank than does a minor poet of ordinary merit. One does not require to go deeply into history to be made aware of

this. It was commerce, and not culture which made Britain the leading nation in the world. It is through commerce, and not through culture, that the United States and Germany have challenged that position, and that the former country, for instance, hopes to establish itself as the leading World Power. It would be a grave mistake, too, to imagine that Russia expects to dominate her portion of the world by political means and not by commerce. If she is in her infancy as a commercial nation, it is still very evident that she is losing no opportunity of driving out of all parts of Asia where she has the power the trade of her rivals, in order to give her own trade the fullest possible opportunities of growth. Her vehement anxiety to build up Russian industries and extend her commerce are illustrated in almost every move which she makes. If it were not for this, the British and other merchants concerned in Asiatic trade would have small reason for viewing with apprehension the advance of Russia's frontiers. Then in the case of Japan, who is it that can maintain the opinion that her rise in power is due to the possession now of an army and a navy on Western lines or of a Constitution analogous to those of Western countries? Again, does anyone propose that China shall raise herself out of the humiliation which is now hers except by commercial expansion? That her rulers are unaware, through their own blindness, of this fact is what renders the rapid progress of China impossible. Those who rebuke the materialism of such statements and look with dread toward a "bagman's millennium," though we may sympathise with the cry of their outraged aesthetic feelings, we must regard as unscientific and unhistorical. It is useless for them to talk of the divorce of commercial and "humane" education, for the two were never united. It is the former which makes for the success of the nation which is most imbued with it, and this becomes increasingly so as the commercial man drives out the military despot—a process now nearly completed. The acknowledgment of this fact does not involve the disappearance from the world of the educated man—educated, that is to say, as Mr. BALFOUR rather than Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE would see him. Why should it? All cannot engage in commerce, nor is patriotism, the desire to see one's country in the front rank of nations, the only or even the highest human quality. There is still something left for those who regret materialism to do.

Yesterday being the second anniversary of the accession of King Edward VII. the shipping in the Harbour was gallantly decorated and the warships fired the customary salute.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel Iremonger and Officers, the band of the 3rd Burma L. I. will play during dinner at the King Edward Hotel to-night.

The German cruiser *Hansa* from Niu ol Sound, the British sloop *Algerine* from Canton, and the French gunboat *Surprise* from Foochow arrived yesterday. The *Surprise* left again for Saigon.

We have received from Mr. Allan Cameron, general agent of the Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co., the latest issue of the *Pacific Monthly*, a magazine issued in the interests of the Company. The contents are of a highly interesting nature, comprising a description of the great Columbia River basin by Captain Cleveland Rockwell (with 110 illustrations) and a great deal of light and varied matter which serves to make up a most interesting number. The printing and illustrations are capital.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in an address delivered at Dunfermline on the 21st ult. said that there was no excuse for the Government in having allowed Great Britain to glide into the present position in Venezuela. "It is a paltry quarrel," declared the speaker, "with a bankrupt, distracted and rickety state. If over there was a case for arbitration, this is one." Sir Henry said that he had only condemnation for those who by their "rasping writing and foul gibes" had fomented discord between Great Britain and Germany.

A Santiago de Chile despatch last month said:—"Two battleships new under construction in England have been offered to Spain. Negotiations for their sale are very advanced." The Spanish Minister (Marino) has declared that he proposes to establish a private naval industry, permitting the construction of a squadron equal to the task of defending the Spanish coasts. The Minister believes he can carry out this plan without resorting to a loan by increasing, but only to a prudent extent, the Budget of the Minister of Marine.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French Deputy who was one of the delegates of France to the International Peace Conference, and who is a member of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, has written a strong congratulatory letter to President Roosevelt on the submission of the Venezuelan arbitration to The Hague Court. The letter expresses the view, widely prevailing in official and diplomatic circles here, that the American course not only adjusts the immediate issue, but also saves The Hague Tribunal from practical extinction.

New South Wales has been having a successful cricket season, defeating Victoria and South Australia once each and Queensland twice, in the only four matches played.

The Dominion Parliament will meet early in March, and will consider the Grand Trunk extension question and the extension of the Intercolonial and the East Atlantic steamship service.

Mr. Balfour is to be invited to consider the advisability of adding to the Board of Admiralty a naval constructor and a mechanical engineer. Questions are also being asked about the business and constitution of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet—the mysterious body whose secret is so closely guarded.

A telegram dated Washington, December 23rd, says:—"The Secretary of State is preparing a suitable response to a special message to the President from the Dowager-Empress of China. This message was personally entrusted to Rear-Admiral Frederick Rogers, recently detached from the command of the Asiatic Station, and was delivered to the President last week."

The Privy Council of Great Britain has decided that British Columbia may refuse the franchise to Japanese. Some time ago the collector of votes for the provinces, located in Vancouver, refused to enrol the name of a Japanese who applied. The County Court and Supreme Court Justices upheld the appeal of the Japanese, and also the Supreme Court of Canada. The Privy Council has, however, reversed all these orders and given the provinces the right for which it has contended. General satisfaction is expressed at the decision in British Columbia.

The *Toronto Globe*, the great organ of Liberalism in Eastern Canada, has no hesitation in supporting the admission of all naturalised Japanese to the British Columbia franchise, whatever the cost to the Province. Thus the *Globe* says in an editorial note:—"The Imperial Privy Council has decided that the law of British Columbia, which declares that a Japanese who becomes a naturalised citizen of the Province, is not entitled to vote, is unconstitutional. This judgment is a reversal of the verdict of the Supreme Court of the Province mentioned, rendered on March 9th, 1901. It is no doubt based upon a strict legal interpretation of British Columbia law, and, if so, one may sincerely hope that the law will be amended. Canada is a free country, and subjects of other nations who are admitted to all other privileges of citizenship should not, in fairness, be deprived of the right to vote."

Attention is being drawn in Melbourne to the manner in which the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act affect the Indian subjects of His Majesty. A Hindoo, who for some years had been established in business in Victoria and who desired to proceed to India on a visit to his wife and family, was advised that if he did so he would not be permitted to re-enter the Commonwealth nor would his family be allowed to land in Melbourne. In another case an educated Indian of the Brahmin caste who desired to visit a brother in Victoria, had, on booking his passage with the Messageries Maritimes Company, to deposit with the Company £100 as security. On the steamer reaching Melbourne the £100 deposit was handed to the Collector of Customs, who gave a receipt for the amount and a permit allowing the Hindoo passenger to stop two months in Victoria. Should that period be exceeded the £100 would be forfeited and the Hindoo expelled the country. This kind of treatment is resented by Indian residents of Melbourne.

## DEPARTURE OF SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE.

About 8.30 yesterday morning the Siamese Royal yacht *Maha Chakraborti*, with H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Siam on board, left for Bangkok. As she steamed out of the harbour, accompanied by several steam-launches, a salute was fired by the warships in the anchorage.

## BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

On 7th February a billiard tournament will take place at S. Patrick's Club, Garden Road, teams to consist of six players. All wishing to compete should communicate with Mr. D. Doyle, the Hon. Secretary. The first prize is a beautiful medallion-work silver cup, the second team receive silver-mounted malacca sticks, and there is a prize (a Roberts cue with case) for the player making the highest break.

## CRICKET.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS v. H.M.S. "ECLIPSE." Played yesterday on the Cricket Ground and won by the Sherwood Foresters by 2 runs on the first innings. Scores, as supplied:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.		H.M.S. "ECLIPSE."	
First Innings.	Second Innings.	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Mr. Math, b. w. b. Gould.	40 not out.	0	0
Mr. Smith, b. Redford, retired.	1	0	0
Mr. Hodgson, b. Redford.	0	0	0
Mr. Cor. Meakin, b. Legge.	0	0	0
Mr. Binghamton, b. Lt. Raymond.	21	0	0
Sergeant Murphy, b. Cain.	15	0	0
Sergeant Fursley, c. Dunn, b. Raymond.	0	0	0
Pte. Cope, not out.	19	0	0
Pte. Richardson, b. Gould.	0	0	0
Smith, not out.	13	0	0
Pte. Ellis, b. Raymond.	0	0	0
Pte. Bason, b. Raymond.	4	0	0
Extras	9	0	0
Total	127	Total (6 wickets)	55
H.M.S. "ECLIPSE."			
Mr. Smith, b. Binghamton.	3		
Mr. Gould, c. Cope.	40		
Mr. Phillips, b. Hodgson.	13		
Mr. Bason, c. Hodgson.	0		
Mr. Raymond, c. Cope.	20		
Mr. Biggs, b. Hodgson.	0		
Mr. Horton, b. Hodgson.	0		
Mr. Clark, c. Cope.	15		
Mr. Scott, b. Cope.	14		
Mr. Grant, c. Cope.	7		
Mr. Cain, not out.	4		
Extras	10		
Total	125		

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 21st January, 7.30 p.m.

## THE JAPANESE MINISTER ON NATIONAL SUCCESS.

The Lord Mayor of London presided at the celebration of the seventy-ninth anniversary of the Birkbeck Institution to-day. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, who gave away the prizes, said that the country which wished to rank high must prove its superiority in work and products. His Government, he said, never failed to impress this fact on the Japanese.

## REUTERS' SERVICE.

LONDON, 20th January.

## VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelans said that the German cruiser *Panther* tried to enter Lake Maracaibo to capture the warship *Miranda*. It is feared that the incident will impair the negotiations between the Powers and Venezuela.

## MOROCCO.

The British Vice-Consul was stoned in the streets of Fez, after dark. The assailants, who are noted bad characters, were arrested and punished. The incident is not considered important.

LONDON, 20th January.

## THE "LAHN" REFLOATED.

The N. D. L. steamer *Lahn* has been refloated without damage.

## MARCONI TELEGRAPHY.

The King and President Roosevelt yesterday exchanged cordial messages by the Marconi system, the first transmitted between the United States and England. Mr. Marconi himself operated at Willstet, Massachusetts, a distance from Cornwall of 3,000 miles.

## PLAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Thirty-four cases of plague, including one European, have occurred at Durban, seventeen of which proved fatal.

## THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

Mr. Bowen has arrived at Washington.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Hon. Dr. F. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C.; Mr. F. J. Bodeley, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. Fung Wa Chun; and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

ERECTION OF WATER-CLOSETS.  
Further correspondence was submitted relative to the erection of sixteen water-closets, eight urinals, and one Chinese latrine at the office block at the angle of Chater Road and Des Voeux Road.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Hon. Dr. CLARK, it was agreed to reply to the applicant that the Board only allows closets in yards on ground floors.

SANITARY MEASURES AGAINST HONGKONG.  
The matter of Hongkong being declared an infected port by Batavia, owing to the presence of bubonic plague in the Colony, came on for consideration.

In a minute attached to the papers dealing with the subject the President said:—"It seems to me that if the Council for the Netherlands was informed that only three sporadic cases have occurred during the past three weeks, the necessity for such drastic measures would not be apparent."

The papers were laid on the table.

LINENWASHING RETURNS.  
Out of a total of 2,006 houses in the Eastern district and 2,963 in the Western, 97 and 2,750 houses respectively were linenwashed during the fortnight ended Saturday, 17th inst. There were no prosecutions in the former district, but in the latter there were ten, resulting in fines to the amount of \$198.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.  
The mortality statistics for the Colony for the week ended 27th December, 1902, showed the death-rate per 1,000 per annum to be 15.2, against 23.8 in the previous week and 14.8 during the corresponding week of last year.

THE CONCRETING OF A BASEMENT.  
An application was read from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire for exemption from concreted the basement of "Taikoo," the Peak, on the ground that the basement is of good hard granite, sufficiently strong to keep out rats, and was evidenced by there being no rat-holes or runs. The applicants also stated that the two residential floors above the basement are of concrete, laid on corrugated iron, and supported by iron beams. It was therefore impossible, they said, for rats or vermin to get into the house, or for sewage and bath-water to get into the basement.

The application was granted, on the motion of the President, seconded by Hon. Dr. CLARK.

ANOTHER APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM CONCRETING.

From Messrs. Denison, Bam & Gibbs came an application for exemption from concreted the ground surfaces of six new houses in Robinson Road (Inland Lot 573). In the case of these houses it was stated that there would be no access to the spaces below the kitchens and servants' quarters, as they would be completely bricked in.

Hon. Dr. CLARK moved that the application be granted, provided the spaces were not accessible and that they be ventilated. This was all the public business.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 22nd January.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ARSON.

Evidence was resumed in the case in which Chui Chong was charged with having committed arson by setting fire to a house at 318, Queen's Road West on 27th December.

At the conclusion of the evidence counsel addressed the jury, and his Lordship summed up, pointing out that when the fire broke out the prisoner did not give the alarm of fire as he might have been expected to do and that the spirit-shop below the premises occupied by the prisoner was very much over-insured. Was there any motive assignable why the prisoner and his partner should set fire to the premises? There was none unless that they were in league with the people down below, and the Attorney-General's theory was that the boxing business carried on by the prisoner in the room above was only a pretext for placing inflammable material there for the purpose of setting fire to the house.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at four o'clock. After an absence of 15 minutes they returned into court, and the foreman stated that by a majority of 4 to 3 they found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship pointed out that while a majority of 4 to 3 was sufficient under the old law, the new law required a majority of 5 to 2 to convict a person of any offence. The jury must again retire and reconsider the verdict.

After a further absence of 14 minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty by a majority of 5 to 2.

His Lordship deferred judgment until to-day, when the other charge of arson in connection with the same fire will be tried.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 22nd January.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Lance-Sergeant Lee seems determined that humane methods shall be adopted by Chinese in the shipment of swine, and junk-masters and others in the trade know this to their cost. Chan Tso, a boatman, was the latest in the list of those who have been summoned for cruelty; his mode of removing the animals from one part of the boat to another was to lift them by the ears and tail and leave them into position just as he would so many sacks of flour. When Lance-Sergeant Lee stroked up, after watching the spectacle for a little time, Chan Tso suddenly changed his procedure and lifted the pigs carefully and tenderly by the shoulders. The case failed in its object, however, and the Chinaman was asked to walk as far as the police station, where he was charged.

In answer to his Worship, the defendant said he was not guilty of cruelty and that the sergeant arrested people quite at random.

\$10 or 14 days.

## THEFT OF SILK.

Chan Shiu, a working tailor, got a piece of silk from his master, Young Shan Cheung, to make up into a jacket for a lady customer. Chan Shiu said the garment would be ready on the 18th inst., but that date arrived and passed without delivery being made. Instead, Chan Shiu informed Young Shan Cheung that he had pawned the silk, and was unable to redeem it. As the cloth was worth \$16, the master-tailor informed the police of the transaction and had the other arrested.

In answer to his Worship, the complainant said it was not unusual for people like the defendant to pawn cloth given them to make up, but nothing was said against the practice so long as the garments were delivered to time. Sentence was passed of one month's hard labour.

## HOUSEBREAKING.

Two months' imprisonment with hard labour was the sentence meted out to Li Shing, who was convicted of breaking into a dwelling-house in Temple Street, Yau-mat, and stealing four blankets and one pair of jade-stone bangles, of the total value of \$13.

## DISTURBANCE IN AN HOTEL.

James Cranshaw, a seaman with nothing to do, felt thirsty, and on Wednesday walked into the bar of the Land We Live In Hotel and said to the proprietress, who was behind the counter, "Boss, gimme a drink." The landlady thought he had had enough, and refused to supply James's wants whereupon he grew wrath and raised a great disturbance. An Indian constable came in and took charge of Cranshaw, who recorded his feelings on the subject by assaulting the Indian when they got outside. Sergeant Garrod was in the vicinity, and prevailed upon the defendant to go to the station.

He was fined \$3 or 10 days for disorderly behaviour and \$5 or 14 days for assaulting the policeman.

## TROUBLE ABOUT A RICKSHA FARE.

John C. Murphy, hailing from the Emerald Isle, had a dispute with a ricksha-coolie about the payment of vehicle hire, and the police stepped in to settle it.

The coolie told the Court that the defendant had his ricksha for an hour, and at the end of that time declined to pay any money, striking the complainant when he asked him for at least ten cents.

The fine was \$3 or 10 days, with an additional 15 cents as compensation to the coolie.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. steamer *Oceanic*, with the next French mails, left Saigon yesterday, at 7 p.m., for this port.

The P.M. steamer *Korea*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 20th inst.

The H.A.L. steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., which left hence on the 23rd inst. for San Francisco via Shanghai, &c., arrived at her destination on the 26th inst.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Queen's College took place yesterday in the hall of the College in presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. E. H. May, Colonial Secretary and Chairman of the Government Body, presided, and was supported by Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Bateson Wright, headmaster. Among those present were Lady Goodman, Mrs. May, Mrs. Bateson Wright, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Portuguese Consul-General Sir A. G. Romano, Rev. Archdeacon Banister, Rev. W. Southam, Rev. G. H. Hickling, Rev. G. Snodgrass, Professor Sharp, Mr. Kito, &c. (one of the examiners), Mr. E. A. Irving (Inspector of Schools), Messrs. G. Piercy and H. Sykes (Diocesan School), and the following members of the staff: Messrs. A. J. May, E. Ralphs, A. W. Grant, B. Tanner, R. Seymour A. Bird, and A. W. Crook.

The HEADMASTER read the annual report, which was as follows:—

Queen's College, 19th January, 1903.

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report on Queen's College for the year 1902.

1. The total number on the roll was 1,434, a slightly lower figure than in the previous year. This reduction is one of many indications of considerable improvement in attendance; for with fewer boys and with seven school-days less there is actually an increase of 15,382 attendances in the course of the year. Again, the number on roll exceeded 1,000 in nine months and 1,100 in four; while the average daily attendance is 990. When it is remembered that in the summer, plague, cholera, and dengue fever were prevalent, it must be admitted that a steady attendance under these conditions is highly commendable.

2. The fees were short of \$30,000 by only \$121. The cost of the College is enhanced by the fact that the fees of free scholars are not credited to this Department, though \$216 is the annual cost of educating student interpreters for the Registrar-General's Department, and \$180 for the charitable education of children of public servants, which does not include the four free scholarships granted annually to encourage education in the Government District Schools of Saiyungpan, Wanchai, &c. It appears to me that this last is the only item fairly chargeable to education; the cost of the other two items should, if possible, be defrayed elsewhere as a matter of account.

3. It is just five years since the services of Mr. J. W. Jones were first loaned to the Supreme Court for twelve months. It was, therefore, quite as much a matter of congratulation to the College as to Mr. Jones, when in October last the news of his permanent transfer to be Deputy Registrar as from 7th June, 1901, reached the Colony. Many surprises can be excited by the decision of the Secretary of State that in the future educational officers are to hold acting appointments in other departments. I venture, however, to express a hope that this does not mean an absolute negation of the possibility of permanent transfer elsewhere. The experience of the Government in the cases of Messrs. Arthur, Jones, and Woodcock would appear to justify the conclusion that assistant masters are capable of performing excellent service elsewhere; and I maintain that the effect of such transfer on Queen's College is a salutary one; there being the stimulus to exertion with a view to the recognition of the Government and the infusion of new blood into the English staff from time to time.

4. Once again we have at last ten English masters. Mr. Tanner has been promoted to the senior grade. To fill the three vacancies amongst the Junior Assistant Masters, Mr. Bird was appointed in October, Mr. Crook arrived a few days ago, and Mr. Hollis is shortly expected. In addition to being University men of marked careers (Oxford and Dublin respectively), Messrs. Bird and Crook have had the advantage of practical experience as schoolmasters, and will be doubly valuable acquisitions. Mr. Doyle, last May, was on leave for the second time in nineteen years service.

5. The report of the Education Committee recommends the appointment of an eleventh English master, which appears necessary, there being now 200 more boys daily receiving instruction than when ten English masters were deemed necessary.

6. Mr. James Cheong, graduate of Melbourne University, who for more than three years did excellent and successful work as acting English assistant master, resigned at the end of August last, on proceeding to Oxford. In April, Mr. Wong Ming, and Chinese assistant master, was loaned to the Magistracy for twelve months. In October, Mr. Tan Kam Wa, 4th Chinese Assistant, an useful and energetic master, resigned to act as interpreter and translator to a local legal firm. The restitution of the full complement on the English staff will terminate the excessive strain thrown, during the last few years, on the Chinese staff by temporary promotions and appointments; I cannot, however, withhold from these young men, especially the acting pupil teachers, the well-deserved praise for their cheerful energy in the discharge of their difficult duties.

7. The desire of the Government to promote and encourage greater attention to the study of Chinese amongst natives and English alike has not been without its effect on this College. Several Chinese assistants formed themselves into a class, and at their own cost engaged a native teacher, chiefly for improvement in style. Mr. Bird has begun the study of Chinese. Though I do not think that the knowledge of Chinese, written and spoken, should, as formerly, be obligatory on all masters, there can be no doubt that even a small acquaintance with the language of the boys is desirable to maintain the proper efficiency and discipline of the College.

8. Messrs. Ralphs, Grant, and Tanner deserve warm congratulations upon the excellent results at the Oxford Local Examinations held last July. Twenty certificates were obtained by Queen's College boys; 3 senior, 6 junior, and 11 preliminary. The mark "C," next in order of distinction, was obtained no less than 16 times, chiefly in arithmetic and history. I am glad to note that Chinese boys are again coming to the fore, both in position and number of passes.

9. The good results at the half-yearly examination (a practice instituted by myself in 1882) led me to anticipate satisfactory improvement at the close of the year, and I feel justified in saying that I have not been disappointed.

10. Messrs. Ross and Kito, appointed independent examiners of the



distinguished itself by marked general improvement; and the Preparatory School, taught by acting pupil teachers under the charge of a senior pupil teacher, has maintained its usual high level.

	Boys examined	Passed
Lower School	422	383 or 92 %
Preparatory School	257	245 or 95 %
Total	679	628 or 93 %

### 13. Observations on individual subjects.

**Reading.**—Though few failures occurred, it was rare to find a mark higher than 80 per cent. I make a point of treating most severely the mispronunciation of common words.

**Conversation.**—As usual, the percentage of passes is low. I applied a slightly higher standard of intelligence.

**Dictation.**—Very good, especially the writing.

**Arithmetic.**—A very marked improvement on the results of recent years. A large number of boys successfully solved the usual sort of problems. The work was neat and less crowded into out-of-the-way corners.

**Grammar.**—Very satisfactory, with the exception of one class. The masters of the three sections of Class IV admitted the questions to be fair, if not actually easy; yet the fact remains that the great bulk of the boys failed to get 50 per cent. marks. Knowing from personal observation that these masters taught this subject very carefully, I can only conclude that they had been paying more particular attention to other details.

**Geography.**—Good. I expected that more boys would have been acquainted in Class IV with the draining operations of the Emperor Yu, and in Class V with the diurnal and annual motions of the earth.

**Map-drawing from Memory.**—Excellent. The maps of Hongkong, Africa, and the Provinces of China, that obtained over 80 per cent. marks, were wonderful specimens of handiwork and feats of memory.

**Composition.**—Of a good order. The employment of suitable phrases, not dictated by me, was very successful and praiseworthy.

**Chinese to English.**—Satisfactory. More boys made laudable attempts to translate the unseen piece that formed the fifth question in each paper.

**English to Chinese.**—This subject was, as usual, marked by the second master (Mr. A. J. May), who found himself able to award a very large proportion of high marks.

14. I do not know who is responsible for the extraordinary statement in the Colonial Office List that several valuable Government scholarships are attached to Queen's College. The following is a complete list of the scholarships, all locally promoted and maintained without any assistance from the Government:—Morrison Senior and Junior Scholarships, each tenable for three years; Stewart Scholarship for one year; Bellies Senior and Junior Scholarships, each tenable for two years.

15. The non-Chinese boys, past and present, assisted by the friends of the late Mr. W. Machell, have raised a small sum to endow a special prize in memory of his devoted zeal in behalf of the interests of the non-Chinese of the Colony. In spite of the handsome allowance for prizes from the Government, we should be proud to provide recognition for our sixty scholars deserving of distinction, were it not for the generous beneficence of the public. The following is a list of the present contributors:—The Consul-General for Portugal, Messrs. Chau Heisen, Chan Pak-chung, Fung Wa Chan, Ho Fook, Ho Kom-tong, Ho Tung, Ip Sing, Kam, Ko Yik Kun, Lau Chek Min, Leung Yau, Lo Cheung Chiu, Lo Tak, Lau King-fu, Mok Man-chung, Ng Kwok-sing, Sia Tak-fan, Tei Lap-yee, U Hing, Wang Kung, Wang Yung, Yang Hong-ping, Yang Shin-pu, the Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital, and others.

16. The school magazine *Yellow Dragon*, the Reading, Cricket and Football Clubs, continued to flourish. A novelty in 1902 was a boys' prepared race introduced into the Regatta by the kindness of the Victoria and Hongkong Rowing Clubs. Our row, consisting of the brothers Bunje, coxswain Sayer, were coached by Mr. Bird, and won a well-contested race.

17. For the gymnasium, first erected three years ago by Hon. J. Stewart Lockhart and mentioned in my last annual report, we have to wait indefinitely. The appliances to be used temporarily in the basement of the College at a cost of about \$4,000, we may expect to get in the year 1904.

18. The usual tables of statistics are attached. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT.

D.D. (OXON).

Head Master.

After reading the report the HEADMASTER went on to say that he must offer a word of apology for the untimely condition in which the College was presented (the structure being under repair). His first impulse had been to make the function perfectly private and to hand over the prizes himself; but as that would have been to rob the prizewinners and their parents of much of the enjoyment resulting from publicity and to deprive them all of the benefit of the annual address, he ventured to ignore the somewhat chaotic conditions produced by repairs to the roof. His Excellency the Governor would not have been deterred by the other important engagements which prevented his being present. Though that was naturally a disappointment they desired to express a very hearty welcome to Mr. May. (Applause.) Not only did Mr. May's high position as Colonial Secretary and Chairman of the Governing Body render him specially fitted to preside on that occasion, but his long and successful career in the Colony almost entitled him to look upon it as a claim. Before his recent popular promotion, he had as Assistant and Acting Colonial Secretary been intimately acquainted with the history both of that College and of education in the Colony generally. Few men too had a better knowledge of the character of the Chinese race and of the difficulties and beauty of the Chinese language and literature. (Applause.) With these few words he would ask Mr. May to distribute the prizes and afterwards favour them with an address. (Applause.)

After the ceremony of presenting the prizes, Hon. F. H. MAY, who was received with applause, said that referring first to the last part of Dr. Wright's remarks, he might say at once that it had afforded him a great deal of pleasure to present the prizes. He might add that he did not think there was any necessity on Dr. Wright's part to make any excuses on account of the condition of the hall. From recent experience in connection with buildings in Hongkong, he for one, and he was sure many of the others present, felt much happier under a roof which they could see was well supported than under one which might be under the least taint of suspicion. (Applause and laughter.) The report which Dr. Wright had been good enough to read, that independent examiners which he report of the privilege of seeing was, he thought, extremely good. (Applause.) Perhaps the most satisfactory feature in Dr. Wright's report was the statement that the attendances had been much better than in the previous year; that was to say, the boys had been more regular in their attendance. In every institution in which Chinese were educated that he had had any

connection with one great stumbling-block to progress had been the irregular attendance of the pupils. In addition to the ordinary regular holidays, they absented themselves for fests, festivals, marriages, birthdays, and all the extraordinary recurrent illnesses and other deaths of near relatives. (Laughter and applause.) The result of the better and more regular attendance was shown from Dr. Wright's report, for he said that the quality of the work shown by the Lower School had been a marked improvement on that shown during the previous year. The report of the independent examiners was distinctly good, and they stated that the boys at the head of the School had shown some really excellent work. They remarked that when it was reflected that the work done by the Chinese boys was done in English, was to them a foreign language, the result was extremely satisfactory. (Applause.) But they added that it was to be regretted that boys who could do so well in English should, with one or two exceptions, be so weak in the knowledge of their own written language. Dr. Wright had referred to the Commission which required last year into education generally in this Colony, and he had no doubt Dr. Wright would like him to divulge some State secrets that morning and tell him how far the recommendations of the Commission affecting the College would be carried out. Well, he was afraid he was not in a position to do so, but there was one thing he could tell them, and that was that the classes for teaching the Chinese language were to be restored in that College. (Applause.) Personally he would be very glad if such a change was made. He had considerable experience, during his official career in Hongkong, of clerks and interpreters in the Government service, and a great many of them were drawn from that College, and although some of the best clerks in the Government service were old pupils in the Victoria College, now Queen's College, still he might say as a general fact that their weak point as a rule was the want of knowledge of their own written language; and he hoped that the change which he had just alluded to might bring about an improvement in that direction. (Applause.) Having said that much about the College, he would like to say a few words to the boys. He remembered in the year 1880, which was a very severe winter in Ireland, when all the country was frozen and the roads were covered with ice, that he was out shooting one day and turned into one of the little national schools to see how they were getting on there, and just as he entered he heard the master upbraiding a small boy for being so very late. And he said: "How is this, Dennis, that you are late again?" "Well, sir," said the boy, "the roads were that slippery that every step I took in advance I slipped back two." "How, then," said the master, "did you manage to arrive at the school at all?" "Oh," said Dennis, with native quick wit, "I managed it by turning my back on the school." (Laughter.) Now, seriously enough in the year 1895—fifteen years afterwards—he was attached for a time during his leave at home to the Royal Irish Constabulary, and he met there this very same boy, grown up and going in for his sergeant's examination in that police force. He recognised the man and said, "Well, Dennis, are you as fond of sliding as ever?" And Dennis replied, "Your honour, I often regret the time wasted on sliding; if I had attended more to my books I would not have difficulty now in passing the examinations in this police force." Now, the boys in Queen's College who were British subjects owed a great debt to the British Empire—(applause)—and the boys there who were Chinese subjects owed a debt to the Colony and to the Empire of which it formed a part, but they owed an even greater debt to the neighbouring Chinese Empire, the place of their birth, their parents, their kindred, all of them, if they attended to their cultivated habits of industry and conscientious work—which were just as easy to cultivate as habits of idleness and carelessness—became useful and influential citizens of whatever Empire they elected to serve, because in the British Empire as in the neighbouring Chinese Empire, there was no position under that of the Sovereign to which a man by his own individual exertions might not attain. (Applause.) An ancient Roman said that it was a glorious thing to die for one's country. He would ask them to believe that it was an equally glorious thing to live and work for one's country day by day and year by year. (Applause.) In conclusion he would congratulate Dr. Wright and the masters and pupil teachers who had worked under him on the good results of their labours during the year under review; and he would wish all the boys a very happy holiday. (Applause.)

The HEADMASTER said he had to thank Mr. May very much for his kind and instructive address to the boys. The statement they had heard that they were to have the Chinese classes restored would be very welcome to the masters and he should think to a large number of the boys; certainly to the boys' parents. He trusted the boys would carry away some recollection of the story of the Irish boy who went to school by turning his back upon it and would profit next term by the recollection that he afterwards found out that he had better have gone with his face towards it. Mr. May had pointed out very clearly the difficulty they had to deal with under Chinese customs, and he wished that some of the Chinese parents would remember that it was a serious loss to the school when the boys were taken away to distant places for marriages and various feasts, dedications of new houses, and so forth, that it was hardly necessary to interrupt a school career. He had only now to ask Mr. May to intimate that the holidays would conclude on Saturday, the 21st February.

Hon. Mr. MAY having made this intimation. The proceedings were brought to a close by the boys giving three cheers for the Hon. Mr. May, for the donors of prizes, and for the Headmaster.

Appendix is the prize-list for 1902-1903.

OXFORD LOCAL 1902.—Senior: I A—Bunje, E. T. H.; A A—Sila, M. D.; A A—Hung Kwok-leung; Junior: Tam Wing-kwong; Bunje, C.; Bunje, H.; Ho Yan-sik; Li Ho-ching; Tse Tak-kai.

PRELIMINARY.—Alhwa, A.; Hung In-chi; Lee, W. H.; Pang Kwok-sui; Alhwa, D.; Alhwa, C. V.; Watling, H.; Ford, W. F.; Alhwa, C.; In Hung-tok.

SCHOOL-SHIP.—Senior: non-Chinese, Bunje, E. T. H.; Chinese, Ho Yan-sik; Junior: I A—Chen King-leung; I A—Li Ho-ching.

STEWART.—Senior: N. I—Bunje, C.; Junior: III A—Lui Lu-chung.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—TRANSLATION.—N to C: I A—Li Ho-ching; II A—Lo Kam-chak; C to E: I A—Li Ho-ching; 2 Tse Tak-kai.

HISTORY.—I A—Hung Kwok-leung; I B—Cheung King-shang; N—Bunje, H.; N 2—Mooney, W.; II A—Fung Pak-lin; II B—Lun Kai-in; N 3—Markar, C. G.; III A—Lui Lu-chung; III B—Un-kwong; III C—Chu Po-lam.

COMPOSITION.—I A—Ho Yan-sik; N 1—Bunje, C.; N 2—Dixon, K.; II A—Chan Tak-fai; II B—Chan Pak-kong; N 3—

Mooney, R.; N 4—White, H.; III A—Cheung Ting-chung; III B—Wan Hong-an; III C—Chu Po-lam.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.—I A—Hung Kwok-leung.

MACHELL MEMORIAL.—N 1—Bunje, C.

CLASS PRIZES.—I A—1 Ho Yan-sik (Morrison); 2 Hung Kwok-leung (Mathematical); 3 Li Ho-ching (Stewart); 4 Chan Sui-yui.

II B—1 Cheung King-shang.

N 1—1 Bunje, H.; 2 Bunje, C.; 3 Dalbasah, A. K.; Alhwa, U.

N 2—1 Alhwa, A.; 2 Mooney, W.; Judah, J.

II A—1 Lai Chiu-kun; 2 Fung Pak-lin; 3 Tong Shuk-fan.

II B—1 Wong Wai-ting; 2 Chan Pak-kong; 3 Chan Shiu-lan.

N 3—1 Galezzi, U.; 2 Galezzi, R.; Teisel, C.

N 4—1 Yamasaki, M.; 2 Saffid, A. M.; Arrelli, A.

III A—1 Lai Lu-chung (Bellies, Jun.); 2 Wong Man-yau; 3 Lo Ping-fo.

III B—1 Un Kwong; 2 Lau Cheuk-wing.

III C—1 Chu Po-lam; 2 Leung Shi-kau.

IV A—1 Chan King-leak (Mor. Jun.); 2 Chan King-kwong; 3 Luk I-yau.

IV B—1 Cheng Kwan; 2 Wan Hoi-Man.

IV C—1 Lo Tsik-ku; 2 Chan Kam-tung.

V A—1 Mok Shiu-yik; 2 Wong Tin-fung.

V B—1 Fung Cheung; 2 Lam Kwok-sau.

V C—1 Lo Kam-chung; 2 Fung Tsung-ling.

VI A—1 Un Ng-tung; 2 Kwok Tsan-kong; Livesey, H.

VI B—1 Wong Wai-sham; 2 Yau Wan.

VI C—1 Lam Ming-chung; 2 Wong Ping-chin.

VII A—1 Leung Wing; 2 Chung Kam-tung; Hyndman, H.

VII B—1 Wong Lam-cho; 2 U Yuk-shang.

VII C—1 Chi Koon-on; 2 Chan Un-chi.

VIII A—1 Ng Fung-ying; 2 Chan Kwan.

VIII B—1 Yung Chuk-ping; 2 Li Lun-kwai.

VIII C—1 Lui Tsung; 2 Li Yung-sau.

VIII D—1 Fung Kam-tong; 2 Ho Wing-chai.

## PAKHOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Pakhoi, 17th January.

**PIRATICAL ATTACK FRUSTRATED.**

A passage-boat, from this port to Hamchow, was attacked by three piratical junks on the evening of the 11th instant, scarcely one hour after she had left the harbour. The passage-boat, having temporarily managed to resist the attack, and being probably a faster sailer, escaped from her assailants and returned to port the same evening.

It is curious to observe the impossibility of the two Chinese gunboats in port—the *Kwong Kam* and *Kwong Yau*—which remained at anchor as if nothing had happened, instead of going after the pirates, who were sure to have been found in the vicinity, lying in wait for the first opportunity to commit the next depredation.

## STEAMERS IN PORT.

Seldom do we see such a large fleet of steamers in port as on the morning of the 13th instant. There were no less than nine vessels—six merchant steamers and three men-of-war. They were the *Ape, rade, Hué, Hailen, Trithy, Peluse, Taintau, H.B.M. gunboat Phoenix*, and the Chinese gunboats *Kong Kam* and *Kwong Yau*.

## EMIGRATION TO MINTOK.

The s.s. *Tintau*, with 1,067 emigrants on board, left this port for Mintok on the afternoon of the 15th instant. She left behind some seven or eight hundred emigrants for want of accommodation. I hear that another steamer is being chartered at your port to take these surplus labourers to the same destination. As reported in my last to you, these men would have gone by native junks weeks ago, had it not been timely prevented by the Commissioner of Customs and the *Weiyeun* of Foreign Affairs, the junks being inadequately provided to carry such a large number of human beings on a long voyage. Considering that the *Tintau* is a vessel of only 1,000 tons, the number of passengers she took away this time is a little over the usual limit.

## CHANGE OF COMMISSIONER.

I hear that Mr. E. O. Reis, acting Commissioner of Customs, is going home on leave next week. He will be succeeded by Commissioner H. B. Morse, who has just come out from home, where he has enjoyed his leave also. Mr. Morse is well known here, having been Commissioner at this port twice, the last time about four years ago.

## A DRAWN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A guard-junk met a fleet of three or four piratical craft on the forenoon of the 13th instant to the South of this port, and an engagement began, which lasted nearly one hour; at length both parties gradually withdrew, the war-junk probably perceiving that she was no match for the pirates. The heavy cannonading could be distinctly heard by those in the upper portion of the town.

An American judge has added golf to the games which produce an individual expression of face. He undertakes, from his motor observation, to detect a golfer, however far removed from links or however empty his hands may be of club and loft. Just as riding a cycle produces a set expression of face, so golf is responsible for facial contortions and a certain pose of body. The golfer's eye, from straining to follow the dizzy flight of a ball through the air, acquires a fixed, penetrating expression easily recognisable, and the forehead, in obedience to the strain of the optic nerves, wrinkles itself in a manner unknown to any other form of recreation or interest. Women, he says, who drive well over the links unconsciously have the habit of standing very squarely with the feet wide apart, and the heels and toes flat on the ground. In addition, the game produces a certain easy swing upon the arms and legs which betrays the golfer as certainly as his accent betrays the Yorkshireman or the Devonian. Every occupation, in fact, has its marks, says the American judge; and one knows how easy it is to detect the clergyman, the soldier, the actor, and the lawyer by their individual expressions of countenance. But we should like to know what happens to a man's face when he is, say, an intensely keen clergyman as well as an enthusiastic golfer? Does it result in a "composite" face?

## JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, 14th January.

**SOME DEFECTS IN JAPANESE EDUCATION.**

Speaking at a meeting of his party in the early part of December last, Marquis Ito made an attack on the Provincial Governments for the way in which they are spending money. "The central Government," he said, "took the prison expenditure off their shoulders some time ago, but they have now spent two or three times the amount taken off. If we enquire into the way in which they thus augmented their local expenditure, much may be found to have been paid out in order to meet political necessities; but to me it seems that they have diverted a good deal of it toward perfecting the system of education." This seems a singular statement, but the translation of the speech is that of the *Japan Times*, the Marquis's own organ (according to the general report) and its correctness has never been challenged. The translation goes on as follows:—

"Indeed there are some people who seized by what I can only call an education mania, would go so far as to say that they would sell their farms in order to obtain money wherewith to satisfy their craze for education. This is absurd: even an ancient (sage) said that with clothing and food provided for him, a man (no matter how poor) will know how to be decent and moral." (The Marquis had probably in his mind the text I Timothy 6, 8: "and having food and raiment let us be therewith content.") "Why do we pay so much attention to-day to education? It is the ultimate end of all kinds of education to build up the wealth of a nation. No one wants to turn out an army of dreaming theorists by encouraging education at the expense of the national wealth."

This shows precisely how the Japanese idea of education differs from ours, or at least from what we regard as ours. For I must insist on the fact that, though the Japanese believe they are copying us perfectly—with the exception of a few useless formalities such as church-going, religious instruction, &c.—the picture they present to our eyes is that of a profoundly materialistic people, as different from us as can be imagined. In short, we find ourselves in the position of an Irish friend of mine who was perfectly convinced that his English pronunciation was free from the slightest trace of the brogue until one of his Japanese pupils once asked him, in the serious and most respectful manner common to all Japanese students, what he meant by the word "foight."

We hope that our system of education is calculated to make of our boys something higher than mere money-making machines; but the average Japanese seems convinced that our real aim is to teach our boys to make money. It is amazing sometimes to watch the naïveté with which they proceed to follow our example. Smiles's *Self-Help* and almost all books of the same type that have appeared since in English, are put into the hands of their children at early age; the reading books used in school are full of encouragements to go forth and make money; the continual advice of the teachers is to become rich. In many places children who have new prizes at school have been presented with pass-books in the local Post-Office Savings Bank containing a few sen to their credit, the object being to cultivate the saving habit; and again and again Japanese newspapers have announced triumphantly in such-and-such a village the school children have between them no less than so many yen (generally about three thousand), so many sen, and so many rin in the local Post-Office Savings Bank.

Mr. Balfour once said, I think, that Cobden looked forward to a bagman's millennium, and certainly the Japanese seem unable to conceive of any other. When Count Matsukata returned from Europe recently he declared that the whole strength and power of Europe was built on the saving habits of the average European; and so impressed was he by this discovery that he forthwith drew up a new scheme for coaxing his own countrymen—naturally anything but thrifty—to acquire habits of thrift. Unfortunately the result of all this effort—and I could easily make the list of such efforts ten times as long—is not encouraging. A great thirst for money has, it is true, been created, but the people have not become thrifty—quite the opposite; and as none of the religious systems of the West have spread to any extent among the people, that thirst for wealth seems to injure the national character and to upset to a certain extent the equilibrium maintained in that character under the rule of the Tokugawa Shoguns. It makes most students think that their time is lost if their studies do not bring them cent. per cent. within a few years; it has killed the old art of Japan; and has, so far as I can judge, prevented the rise of any modern school of literature, drama, or music in this country. Instead of a Milton or Tennyson, we have a Mr. Taguchi writing an epic poem on "Commerce." I forget in how many books. Even when leading papers get up literary competitions the literary element is conspicuous by its absence. For instance the *Yomiuri*, the *Toroku* and the *Osaka Asahi* each opened a poetic competition toward the end of last year. What do you think the subjects were? "Japanese Expansion," "Success in Life," and "Onaka"—Onaka being, it should be stated, fondly called by the Japanese, "the Manchester of Japan."

More serious than the decline of poetry has been the rapid decline in commercial morality, due to the unscrupulous greed of certain business men, and a corruption in the legislature and in various branches of the public service—always excepting the army and navy which, being officered as a rule by men who still possess a good deal of the old Samurai spirit of contempt for money, are so far incorruptible.

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

[39]

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The restraints under which the old Samurai lived, led—as each restraint often do to the production of a high and striking type of character, but now these restraints have all been removed and replaced by a fear of poverty—the only hall a Japanese child knows—and a desire for success and riches—a Japanese child's only heaven. I mean that the tendency of the present system of education is to make a child regard poverty as synonymous with hell and riches as synonymous with heaven; but needless to say the work of centuries of abnegation and restraint cannot be undone in a day, and the Japanese child still occupies a high rank among the children of the world. There are Japanese men also, like the late Mr. Fukuzawa, the great educationist, whose disinterested devotion to a lofty ideal would do honour to any country.

Two events that lately occurred show in a striking manner how far this rot has eaten its way into the country. I refer to the struggle in the House of Representatives and to what is known as "the school-book scandal." With regard to the first, it is a melancholy fact that the Legislature in Japan is notorious for its corruption. I need not remind your readers that the Opposition lately rejected the Land Tax Continuation measure of the Government. The latter prorogued the House twice, with the object, it is said—according to a rumour which is evidently accepted as a fact by the *Japan Times*—of buying a majority. Commenting on this affair, the paper which I have just quoted says—that if the Government gains sixty "turn-coats" by its process of "liquefaction" of members, that would be by no means sufficient to enable it to gain a victory. And what is this "liquefaction"? "In plain English," says the *Japan Times*, "it is nothing short of buying up votes." This serious charge against the Government is made in no hesitating way. "The oligarchical form of Government has," says the Tokyo journal, "good points of its own as well as bad ones, and of its evil features the worst it undoubtedly is prone to fall back on the corruptive practice in question. This trafficking in votes is certainly not unknown even in the West. But occasions for having recourse to this underhand branch of politics in order to remove a deadlock between the Government and the Opposition are far less in those countries than in one like ours, where the cabinet stands on an oligarchical basis."

### THE SCHOOL-BOOK SCANDAL.

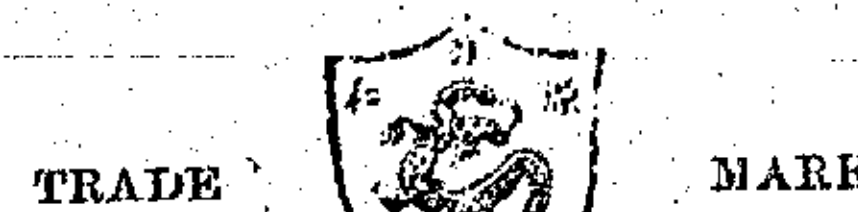
Even more disgraceful than the corruption of the Legislature is what is known as "The School-Book Scandal," a subject which is exciting wide-spread interest in Japan at the present moment. To state the question in a few words, every little school-board district in Japan has a committee of local notables whose business it is to choose the school-books required in the schools under their control out of a number that have been published by different Tokyo firms and approved of by the Minister of Education. Owing to the great diffusion of education in Japan there is money in this business, for about four million yen is spent on text-books every year; and certain Tokyo publishers seem hence to have considered it worth their while to corrupt these committees wholesale with the object of course of getting their own books chosen. This system of bribery had been in full operation for a time before it was discovered, and the first inkling of what was going on was brought to the knowledge of the Public Prosecutors by rather an odd accident. It seems that a rather influential canvasser for an important firm of school-book publishers was robbed of his travelling-bag by a thief, who extracted all the cash in the bag and then threw it away. Somebody picked it up afterwards and handed it to the police, who were led by some entries in a note-book contained in the bag to the discovery of the present wide-spread system of corruption, which seems to enclose in its net four Governors of Provinces, several ex-Governors, a gentleman who was

recently a Director of the Seiyun-hai, Marquis Ito's party, and a vast number of men of light and leading in the educational world. As the arrests are still taking place daily, there is no knowing how the affair will end.

Taking the latest scandal as a text the *Asahi*, one of the leading papers in Tokyo, traces the corrupt practices of all kinds that have become so common in Japan to the adoption by the Japanese of the material side of Western civilisation without what it calls the countervailing spiritual side, and to the understanding of the old Japanese code of morals. The people are now possessed, according to the *Asahi*, by a veritable mania for riches, a mania which they are prepared to gratify by any and every means. This low ambition has affected the very core of the nation, and the accumulated corruption has now burst forth in the shape of scandals of all sorts, such as those about the state forests, those about the school-books, and others too numerous to mention. The *Asahi*—which is the most thoughtful of all the metropolitan dailies—emphatically declares that, unless this tide of corruption is checked, Japan will, in spite of her recent extraordinary growth, find herself collapse some day all of a sudden, as a big tree with a rotten core is liable to go down before the first strong storm.

The *Asahi's* view of the question is similar to that taken by all the leading Japanese. In a signed article published a few days ago by the *Jiji*, Baron Iwasaki also points out that during her marvellous progress of the last thirty years Japan has been too much absorbed in adopting the material side of Western civilisation to pay any attention to the spiritual side or even to keep up her indigenous code of morals, which has consequently been thrown aside. Taking into account the extent of her resources, she has, in this eminent financier's opinion, virtually reached the utmost limit of her material progress; but this progress must be regarded as resting on an extremely precarious foundation. It may even be compared to a house built on sand, while the progress of Western civilisation may be compared to house built on bed-rock. Every faithful subject of Japan must be filled with grave apprehensions about the future of his country and should endeavour to strengthen to the best of his ability, the basis on which the country's prosperity is based. "It is the decay of the old social order and code of morals and the absence of any substitute that is the greatest danger to Japan now and in the future."

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The Ticket Office will be open at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on and after MONDAY, 26th JANUARY, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
E. W. MITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [318]

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500 and 600 yards ranges. Firing to commence  
at 2:15 P.M. The following members will form  
the Association Team, and are requested to be  
on the ground punctually:—  
Messrs. Crocker, Parkes, J. Marshall, Angus,  
R.E., MacEwen, R.E., Thornhill, R.E.,  
Robertson, R.E., Pitt, Stackwood and Fidgeon.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [110]

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Hongkong, 24th December, 1902. [107]

## CHESS NOTES.

By X.Y.Z.

A sealed handicap tournament has commenced  
at the Hongkong Chess Club with the following  
entries:—Messrs. Danenberg, Dastur, E. J.  
Davies, W. Davies, Ellis, Houghton, Moses,  
Newborn, Pelling, Pollock, Raymond, Sotna,  
De Souza, and Swaby. The prizes will be the  
entrance fees plus a small donation from the  
Club funds.

The Philippine Chess Club has just concluded  
its first tournament at Manila. The Champion-  
ship fell to Captain W. C. Rogers. The Club  
is now preparing for a handicap tournament in  
March.

In the *Times* chess columns we find the fol-  
lowing "Notes for Players":—"It is rarely good  
to invite exchanges at an early stage; but a vital  
point is never to shirk taking offensive pawns or  
pieces unless the capture will help the enemy.  
To allow an opponent to occupy menacing  
positions and, from a false sense of delicacy, or  
timidity, to refrain from exchanging is the  
height of absurdity, and yet it is common  
enough. Naturally as to this and all other  
matters judgment has to be exercised. The  
question of position is always worth consider-  
ing. The first and foremost principle is  
development, and the second and third are the  
same. To venture on a fancied attack with a  
couple of pieces in play is insanity, but the error  
is rampant. Develop first, and by all means  
get the knights—both of them—in play at B 3  
quickly and, of course, the king's and queen's  
pawns will be advanced early to allow of free-  
dom for the bishops. These rules will be found  
useful applying to every condition and to every  
opening. But there must be common-sense  
application of these and of every principle, and  
at each step considerations of attack and defence  
will arise, and watchfulness of opposing move-  
ments will be found highly necessary and prudent.  
A hurried move will probably be a bad one. Take  
time in any critical position; but when the  
course is obvious move instantly. Do not waste  
time in useless and weak moves in the opening,  
such as P-R3, the senseless pinning of knights,  
and the reckless advance of the side pawns.  
These common errors lose thousands of games.  
Learn one opening well, rather than a dozen  
imperfectly. Have one well-got-up opening as  
first player and one good defence when playing  
Black, and you may prove superior to your  
betters owing to the very fact that you are well  
up in one or two good and sound methods of  
development suited to your fancy.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker's tour in the United  
States, giving simultaneous exhibitions, com-  
menced in great style. So far we have seen the  
following records:—New York (3 exhibitions),  
48 won, 4 lost, 2 drawn; Philadelphia (2 exhi-  
bitions), 32 won, 2 lost, 7 drawn; Chicago, 17  
won, 2 lost, 1 drawn; Milwaukee, 22 won, 0 lost,  
1 drawn; St. Louis, 27 won, 0 lost, 1 drawn.  
Total, 146 won, 8 lost, 31 drawn. A curious  
game which Lasker lost at St. Louis to the  
Missouri champion is given below. It was an  
exhibition game, not in simultaneous play.  
Lasker's defeats in such circumstances are so  
rare that they are worth chronicling, if for  
that reason alone.

By way of contrast, we give one of the games  
played by Lasker in Philadelphia, the notes  
being from the *Times*:—

White. Black.  
Lasker. Schrader.  
1 P-K4 P-K4 9 P-K4 P-QK3  
2 P-KB3 P-Q4 10 P-K4 P-K4  
3 Kt-KB3 P-Kt5 11 Q-K4 R-Q4  
4 B-K2 P-BP 12 B-Q2 Castles  
5 P-QP BtK 13 B-K4 Kt-KB4  
6 BtB Q-K5ch 14 Kt-K2 Kt-K4  
7 K-Bsq Kt-Q2 15 Q-Q2 P-K3  
8 P-Q4 B-Q3 16 Kt-Ksq Kt-Pand  
wins

White. Black.  
Lasker. Voigt.  
1 P-K4 P-Q4 16 P-Kt Kt-Pch  
2 Kt-KB3 P-Kt5 17 K-Bsq B-K3(c)  
3 P-Q4 P-P 18 B-Ktch K-Bsq  
4 Kt-P Kt-B3 19 Kt-Q4 BtP  
5 Kt-QB3 P-Q3(a) 20 Q-Q2(f) Q-Bsq  
6 K-K2 P-Kt5(b) 21 R-Bsq B-K6ch  
7 B-R4 B-Q2 22 K-B2 Q-Kt5  
8 B-K3 B-Kt2 23 RtB QtR  
9 Kt-Kt3(c) Q-R4 24 RtKt R-Kt6  
10 P-Q4 Q-R3sq 25 B-Bsq Q-R5  
11 P-R4 P-R4 26 Kt-B3 Q-Kt5  
12 P-Kt5 Kt-Kt5 27 Q-B3 K-Rt5  
13 B-Kt5 Kt-Kt5 28 P-B3 P-R5  
14 P-R3 BtKtch(a) 29 Q-B3ch and wins  
15 P-B3 RtP

(a) It is notable that if Black plays P-Q3  
(as here) he cannot well move his K-P for some  
time, whereas if he should play the common move  
P-K3 he leaves other weak points on the  
Queen's file.  
(b) Obviously the one and only way to develop  
the K-B now.  
(c) White is evidently providing now against  
Black's Q-Kt3, which might be troublesome.  
But the Kt is not well posted at Q K3.  
(d) This deliberately gives up a piece against  
the champion. How splendidly Mr. Lasker  
meets the dangerous attack will be seen in the  
most interesting complications which ensue.  
(e) If Kt1, B, as intended originally perhaps,  
Q-K4 would be a sufficient answer, threatening  
Q-K-Bch.  
(f) Not Q-B, because then Kt1, R, &c.  
(g) A feature of this, as of many of Mr.  
Lasker's games, is that all his pieces are  
available, and get somehow on the right squares  
at the right time.

When Your Joints  
Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or  
rheumatism, when you slip and  
sprain a joint, strain your side  
or bruise yourself, Perry Davis'  
Painkiller will take out the  
soreness and fix you right in a  
jiffy. Always have it with you,  
and use it freely. USE

Painkiller

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A NEW SOURCE OF LIGHT AND HEAT—FIXING  
MAGNETIC CURVES—A MEDICAL NEGLECT—  
LIVE ORGANS IN DEAD BODIES—THE PEAT  
PROBLEM—CHLORAL CALCIUM—GREEN STO-  
MACH VEGETATION—GEOLOGICAL PHOTO-  
GRAPHY—FLUIDITY OF MABLE.

French alcohol, from the best-root, is found  
to cost about twice as much as the alcohol pho-  
tained in Germany from the Irish potato. As  
the latter cannot be economically cultivated in  
France, it is suggested that the Jerusalem  
artichoke be substituted. This tuber can be  
cheaply cultivated, is not affected by dryness or  
dampness, has no malodors, can be harvested at  
any time, and on ordinary soil will produce  
nearly 300 gallons of alcohol per acre. The by-  
products—pulp, leaves, etc., for fodder—should  
nearly pay the cost of cultivation. Under such  
conditions, it is predicted that alcohol will take  
the place of oil for domestic and industrial  
burning, and may even compete with coal for  
heating.

The beautiful and familiar curves produced  
when iron filings are scattered on a glass plate  
over a magnet are preserved indefinitely by the  
new process of M. Korobow. A piece of glass  
or paper is coated with a film of paraffin, when  
the filings are made to arrange themselves in  
the usual way, and gentle heating causes them  
to become fixed. If desired the paraffin may  
be then painted white, bringing the black  
curves out sharply against a white ground.

The study and teaching, in the medical  
schools, of the actual influence of the mind in  
causing and curing disease is urged by Dr.  
A. T. Schofield, an English physician. At  
present this important field is left to religious  
fanatics and quacks, and no line is drawn  
between fact and fancy.

Persons threatened with catarrh of the eye  
are cautioned by Dr. George Wherry against  
the use of sugar. Opacity of the lens has been  
found to follow the administration of much  
sugar to fishes and certain other animals.

The death of a complex organism, we are told,  
is a less simple process than is generally believed.  
Not all the cells lose their vital powers at once,  
and the various organs of the lower animals  
have been made to perform their functions in  
the physiological laboratories after the creature  
itself has ceased to live, it being quite possible  
in this way to make kidneys secrete, hearts beat,  
and muscles contract for hours. By injections  
of a warmed saturated saline solution of oxygen,  
Dr. Kubnick has made the heart of a rabbit to  
beat for hours and days. Hitherto the separat-  
ed part of the human body that has shown  
vitality has been the skin, of which pieces have  
been successfully transplanted after being kept  
many days; but in the rather gruesome ex-  
periments of this Russian physiologist  
rhythmic contractions for as long have been  
excited in the hearts taken from many children  
from 20 to 30 hours after death.

It has been demonstrated that freshly dug  
peat may contain as much as 50 per cent.  
of water, and that air-dried turf may still  
have 15 to 30 per cent. of water while giving  
as much as one-half to two-thirds of the heat-  
ing power of an equal weight of superior coal.  
A report on a "carbonized peat fuel" estimates  
roughly that ten of raw material, freshly dug,  
yield the calorific value of at least one ton of  
fairly good coal. These figures give a bid  
for interesting speculations, and one conclusion  
is that the peat of Ireland could give an annual  
output of 1,000,000 horse-power in electric energy  
for 1,250 years.

Metallic calcium is cheaply prepared by  
Borchers and Stockem, German metallurgists,  
by electrolytic decomposition of calcium  
chloride. The salt is raised to a red heat  
between its own melting point and that of the  
metal, and the calcium is then deposited in  
spongy form at the cathode. The fluoride and  
other salts may be used, its cheapness and suit-  
able melting-point making the chloride better.

Duelling is made a safe pastime by Dr.  
Devillers, of Paris, who has provided a kind of  
chink bullet that leaves only a harmless mark  
where it hits.

The green vegetable growth discovered by a  
German physician is believed to be not rare in the  
contents of the stomach. It consists of two  
kinds of cells, as seen under the microscope, but  
is believed to represent various forms of algae  
that are introduced with drinking water and  
food, and develop in the presence of acid. The  
growth has been noticed chiefly in cases of con-  
siderable acidity of the stomach. It is remark-  
able that these new algae are favoured by an  
excess of hydrochloric acid, while ordinary algae  
of stagnant water are killed if a little hydroch-  
loric acid is added. Just how important a part  
this vegetation plays is yet to be learned.

Even geology is being advanced by photo-  
graphy, the pictures being important not only  
in instruction but as records for noting changes.  
A public museum of photographs of geological  
features was suggested about four years ago,  
and, acting on this idea, a committee of the  
British Association has now accumulated in  
London a great collection of valuable material.  
A selected series of 22 of the photographs has  
been published, to be followed soon by two other  
issues.

A unique phenomenon has been brought for-  
ward by Dr. T. J. J. See as tending to prove  
that "marble is in reality a fluid of enormous  
viscosity." In an old Westington's metery a  
white marble slab 2 inches thick, 35 inches  
wide, and 70 inches long is supported on four  
posts, whose inner edges are 52 inches apart,  
and in about 50 years the slab has become so

bent by its own weight that its centre is more  
than 3 inches lower than its ends.

Small-pox is found by a British health  
officer to be much influenced by the weather,  
and the conditions that tend to increase its  
prevalence are absence of sunshine, short days,  
temperature below 50 deg. F., and excessive  
humidity.

The first meeting of the South African  
Association for the Advancement of Science  
is planned for Cape Town at Easter, 1903.

## JUDGE SLOWLY.

It is not always an easy matter to judge  
correctly of the quality of things. Less than  
one in a thousand of us is capable of accurately  
estimating the worth of a picture; not more  
than one in a hundred the quality of a horse.  
In general, judgments rapidly made are of  
small value. "Did you ever notice," recently  
inquired a visitor to an English University  
town of his companion, as they sat together on  
a verandah, "that queer-looking old fellow with  
the idiotic face, turned-up coat collar, and boots  
seven sizes too large, who passes here every  
morning at eleven?" "Many a time," replied  
the other. "He is Professor of Comparative  
Grammar to the University of—, and speaks  
fourteen modern languages, to say nothing of  
his mastery of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew."  
The incident will serve to show the fallibility  
of superficial judgment. Many judgments which  
pass unchallenged are none the less deplorably  
wrong, more especially in matters which require  
a practical test. Who can say positively  
whether a certain medicine has the power to  
cure some particular malady or not without  
giving it a trial?

When the friend of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick,  
of 66, Forbes Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney,  
N.S.W., advised him to take Mother Seigel's  
Curative Syrup for the cure of indigestion, he  
backed his advice with some excellent reasons—  
excellent because his judgment of that remedy  
was based upon actual experience of its merit.  
Says Mr. Fitzpatrick in a letter written on the  
20th June, 1902: "For many years I suffered  
terribly from indigestion and biliousness, and  
spent pounds and pounds on doctors' medicines  
and so-called cures; but without avail. In those  
days I had no appetite, and the little food I ate  
caused pain on my stomach, causing severe  
attacks of heartburn. I was also troubled with  
pains in the chest, violent headaches, and  
habitual constipation. In fact, at one time or  
other I suffered from most of the symptoms  
which characterise a sluggish liver and impaired  
digestion. My worst affliction, however, was a  
total inability to obtain sufficient sleep. I  
would go to bed feeling worn-out and sleepy,  
but as soon as my head touched the pillow my  
brain would become unnaturally active, and I  
would think of every kind of subject, and roll  
and toss about between the sheets, listening to  
the Fish Market Clock as it chimed hour after  
hour, until all my nerves were in a quiver.  
Then I would rise and walk the floor, backwards  
and forwards, the greater portion of the night.  
For years I had been in this wretched state  
when one day a friend fortunately called to see  
me. I was trying the hot water cure at the  
time, and was just in the act of drinking a  
cupful of steaming liquid. He asked me what  
I was taking it for. I described my troubles  
to him, and in reply to a further question  
informed him that I had not, so far, gained any  
relief from the hot-water treatment. He  
advised me to abandon it and try Mother  
Seigel's Curative Syrup instead. He gave me  
such excellent reasons for doing so that I  
accepted his advice—advice which, I am thank-  
ful to say, has had the very best results. After  
taking only one small bottle I felt very much  
better. As I continue to take the Syrup, so  
did I continue to improve in health, and in less  
than two months my cure was accomplished.  
That was three years ago, and I have remained  
in good health ever since, which proves con-  
clusively that it is not mere passing relief that  
Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup affords to  
sufferers from indigestion, but permanent cure.  
Now I am careful never to be without a bottle  
of the Syrup on hand, as I take a dose  
occasionally to counteract the ill effects of my  
sedentary occupation—for I am a bookmaker by  
trade—and for this purpose I find it acts like a  
charm." [58]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the  
CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on  
TUESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY, 1903, at  
5 P.M., for the purpose set forth in the Notice  
posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

HONGKONG, 22nd January, 1903. [321]

HONG CHEONG & CO.,  
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Embroidery.

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CENTRAL (South side)  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [229]

## PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-  
BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply  
ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH  
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and  
Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,  
Manager,  
20, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [336]

R. J. REMEDIOS,  
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP  
DEALER.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG,  
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval  
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-  
ences.  
Is also prepared to purchase used Postage  
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash  
or on WANTED.  
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [319]

## SINGING

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [252]

Though the cost of  
making finest toilet soaps  
has nearly doubled, the retail  
price, ingredients, and superior  
quality of Vinolia Soap  
remain unchanged. For the  
complexion.

[1847-2]

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LIGHT SPRING DRESS GOODS, LACES, CHIFFONS, LACE COLLARS,  
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SMART NECKWEAR NOW ON SHOW.

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NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

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325

"TURKISH TROPHIES."

"OH, SLY CIGARETTE!"

"OH, FIE, CIGARETTE!"

WHY DID YOU TEACH ME TO LOVE YOU SO,

WHEN I HAVE TO PRETEND THAT I DON'T, YOU KNOW?"

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FOOD**

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When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.  
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Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimono, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,  
Kushimoto, Sasebo, Maidzuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

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SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otsuji  
Sasakura, Teitakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara, and other Coals.  
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

[111]



## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked 1, nearest Hongkong 2, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon 3, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf 4, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd February, at Noon.
LONDON	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th February.
LONDON	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th February.
LONDON	DIOMED	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd March.
LIVERPOOL	MACHAON	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th March.
LIVERPOOL	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th February.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	DARDAANUS	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	BINGO MARU	Brit. str.	—	Bemes	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 26th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	GALEONIER	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Wale	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Feb., at Daylight.
MARSEILLES & ANTWERP	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th February.
BREMEN & HAMBURG	DAHMSTADT	Ger. str.	2 m.	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	On 4th February, at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	—	Duckstein	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WUBBURG	Ger. str.	—	v. Binzer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	Fuchs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	—	Kirchner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th March.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	von Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th March.
GENOA & LONDON	BERLEDI	Brit. str.	—	Clark	GUTHRIE & CO.	On or about 2nd February.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	TIROLO	Aus. str.	—	Bretford	SANDER, WHEELER & CO.	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HINDUSTAN	Brit. str.	—	Eastbrook	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 4th February.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	LIBERTY	Brit. str.	—	D. Morris	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On or about 10th February.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	GIBRALTAR	Brit. str.	—	—	SHAW, WATSON & CO.	On or about 14th February.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th February, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th February.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	PLEIADES	Brit. str.	—	F. G. Parington	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 7th February.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA, via JAPAN	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Ando son	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, &c.	PAKINGO	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, &c.	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. C. Craven	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 25th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	—	Helm	SHAW, WATSON & CO.	On 3rd February, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TSINAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th February.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI &c.	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. W. Field	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, &c.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Trenant	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th February.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANUGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOONGMOON	Ger. str.	—	Schulz	SIEMSEN & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	STUTTGART	Ger. str.	—	P. Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. W. Groves	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
YAMAGUCHI, via SWATOW & AMOY	ANFING MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
POOCHOW, via SWATOW & AMOY	KAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th February.
CEBU & ILOILO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Bishop	SHAW, WATSON & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA DIRECT	ROHILLA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 26th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SHAW, WATSON & CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	RUHI	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. E. Moses	A. S. MIHARA	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA DIRECT	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th February.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SUNSHINE	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th February.
MANILA	TSINAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th February.
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	PEKIN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longden, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HIROSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Jan. 21. ANDREW RICKMANS, German str., 1,920.  
H. Kohn, Saigon 17th Jan., Rice—ARNOLD, KAPOK & CO.  
Jan. 22. ALGERI, E. British ship, from Canton.  
Jan. 22. BINGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,870.  
F. Davies, Japan 10th January, General—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Jan. 22. DORIS, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. HANSA, German cargo, 6,800, Tom-meson, Nantong Sound 10th January.  
Jan. 22. HUE, French str., 701, G. Gudin, Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hanoi and Kwang-chow 21st Jan., General—A. R. MARTY.  
Jan. 22. KWA NGAI, Chinese str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. LOONGMOON, German str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. PETCHADUM, German steamer, 1,373.  
G. Hillmann, Prolonging 8th January.  
Jan. 22. SURPRISE, French gunboat, 620.  
Morris, Paochow 17th January.  
Jan. 22. SZICHUEN, British str., 1,143, A. H. Hall, Shanghai 19th January, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Jan. 22. TANGSANG, British str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. TANGSANG, British str., 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, Japan and Shanghai 19th Jan., General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Jan. 22. WINGONG, British str., from Canton.

**CLEARANCES.**  
THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
22nd January.  
Anying Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.  
Huep, British str., for Shanghai.  
Kaiyong, British str., for Cebu.  
Progress, German str., for Tientsin.  
Saughton, British str., for Manila.  
Tilos, German str., for Saigon.  
Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.  
Zifio, British str., for Manila.

**DEPARTURES.**  
21st January.  
MERCEDES, British str., for New Zealand.  
22nd January.  
ANFING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.  
FRENE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
KAIPOK, British str., for Hainan.  
LUNA, Norwegian str., for Singapore.  
MAKA CHAKKAT, Siamese yacht, for Bangkok.  
SUNSHINE, British str., for Manila.  
SURPRISE, French gunboat, for Saigon.  
TILLOS, German str., for Saigon.  
TRIUMPH, German str., for Haiphong.

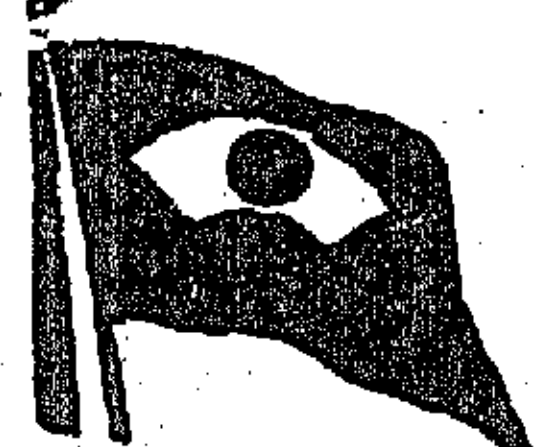
**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
22nd January.  
AMERICAN DOCKS.—Hermann Menzies, Plover.  
Kowloon DOCKS.—H. G. M. S. Iles, Kins-shan, J. H. Lussmann, Vigilante, Paul Doumer, Heinrich Menzies.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Brand, Honan.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The British steamer *Seachuen*, from Shanghai 19th Jan., had fine, clear weather and light to moderate N.W. winds throughout.  
The British steamer *Tydeus*, from Japan and Shanghai 19th Jan., had light to moderate W.N.W. wind to turn about; thence to port moderate to light monsoon.

**WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
S.S. "CHU KONG" (Captain Mason).

**DEPARTURES** from Hongkong to Macao daily at 7.30 A.M. (Sunday included).  
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday included).  
This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation.  
European Saloon Passengers, \$1.50.  
Chinese Saloon Passengers, 1.00.  
Deck Passengers, 0.40.  
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
**WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.**  
No. 42, Bonham Strand West.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [319]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**  
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)  
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG AND MANILA IN  
48 HOURS.  
THE Company's well-known Steamship  
"ROHILLA MARU"  
3,869 Tons, Captain E. P. Bishop, will be despatched for MANILA TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.  
To be followed by the "ROSETTA MARU" on the 29th inst.  
Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabin. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [16]

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.  
THE Imperial German Mail Steamship  
"STUTTGART"  
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
Captain P. Grosch, due here with the outward German Mail about SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon, will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [15]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"YUENSANG,"  
Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.  
This steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [202]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"LAISANG,"  
Captain M. Courtney, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1903. [317]

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:  
EVIE J. RAY, American barque, F. Carson.  
Sander, Wiesler & Co.  
LOTHAR, Italian barque, A. M. Schiaffino.  
Order.  
SHIMOSA, British str., E. A. Chaplain.—Dedwell & Co., Ltd.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.  
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

**DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1903. [17]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.  
SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.  
SAYING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb.  
R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb.  
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar.  
R.M.S. "ATLANTIC" ... 3,882 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar.  
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 1st April.  
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 22nd April.  
R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 6th May.  
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 13th May.  
R.M.S. "ATLANTIC" ... 3,882 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 27th May

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
PLEIADES	F. G. Parington	3,758	February 7th
SHAWMUT	W. M. Smith	9,606	February 17th

Steamers marked \* have no passenger accommodation.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.  
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

**DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1903. [17]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.  
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R.M.S. "ATLANTIC" ... 3,882 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 27th May.	

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATLANTIC" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.  
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.  
The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.  
THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.  
For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to  
J. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pedder Street.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via MOI, KOBE, PORTLAND, OREGON AND YOKOHAMA FOR OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.  
STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN. TO SAIL ON.  
"INDRAVELLI" 4,899 W. C. Craven January 25, 1903.  
"INDEAPURA" 4,899 A. F. Hollingsworth February 25, 1903.  
"INDEASAMHA" 5,197 P. P. Craven March 16, 1903.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to  
**ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.**  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1903. [14]

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.**  
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, JUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.  
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAN PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.  
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
+ DARMSTADT	WEDNESDAY 18th Feb. 1903.
+ STUTTGART	WEDNESDAY 18th Feb. 1903.
+ PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 4th Mar. 1903.
+ HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY 18th Mar. 1903.
+ PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 1st Apr. 1903.
+ SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 15th Apr. 1903.
+ KLAUSCHOU	WEDNESDAY 29th Apr. 1903.
+ BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 13th May 1903.
+ ROON	WEDNESDAY 27th May 1903.
+ PRINZ REG. LUITPOLD	THURSDAY 11th June 1903.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "DARMSTADT" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain G. Meiners, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 2nd February, and until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 3rd February. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardses. Linen can be washed on board.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [15]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KAGURA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 23rd Jan. at Noon.
H. Fraser	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 24th Jan. at DAYLIGHT.
BINGO MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUNDAY, 25th Jan. at Noon.
K. Kori	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 27th Jan. at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 27th Jan. at 4 P.M.
KAGA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 30th Jan. at DAYLIGHT.
G. Anderson	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 30th Jan. at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	—	—
A. E. Moses	—	—
TAMBA MARU	—	—
J. W. Wale	—	—

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamer Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First Floor, Charter Road.  
A. S. MIHARA, Manager. [9]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTASIATISCHER FRECHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OCEANO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

C. FERD. LAEISZ .....	HAVRE and HAMBURG .....	On 26th Feb.	Freight.
Capt. Fuchs .....	(Calling at Singapore and Penang) .....		
BAMBERG .....	HAVRE and HAMBURG .....	On 10th Mar.	Freight.
Capt. Kirchner .....	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo) .....		
ANDALUSIA .....	HAVRE and HAMBURG .....	On 18th Mar.	Freight.
Capt. von Doehren .....	(Calling at Singapore and Penang) .....		



## OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

## FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

## MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	On 28th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMEDE"	On 28th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	On 3rd February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 11th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 19th February.	

## HOMERWARDS.

## LONDON BERTH.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON	"TELEMACHUS"	On 7th February.	
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.	
LONDON	"DIOMEDE"	On 3rd March.	
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 17th March.	

## LIVERPOOL BERTH.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 23rd January.	
LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 20th February.	

## CONTINENTAL BERTH.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	"PYRHEUS"	On 20th February.	

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PAKLING"	On 30th January.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KWEIYANG"	On 6th February.	
MANILA and YOKOHAMA	"CHANGSHA"	On 11th February.	
MANILA	"SUNGKIAN"	On 12th February.	
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 16th February.	
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 16th February.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 17th February.	

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

§ S.S. Special Advertisement.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1903.

[11]

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAMU, VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 23rd	
AND AMOY	"T. W. GROVIS"	January	
TAMU, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 1st	
AND AMOY	"T. OGATA"	February	
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 28th	
AND AMOY	"I. GOTO"	January	

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamu to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[15]

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Netley		
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903.

[17]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## HONGKONG TO

## SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

## VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF

## CALL.

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY

## 20 DAYS.

## Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY

## REDUCED RATES, particulars of which

## can be obtained on application to the

## Undersigned.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

## "TSINAN" ... leaves on 16th February.

## "CHANGSHA" ... " 7th March.

## "CHINGTU" ... " 4th April.

## "TAIYUAN" ... " 22nd April.

## Superior accommodation amidships. Electric

## Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators

## which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provi-

## sions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified

## European Surgeons carried.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

## AGENTS.

## CHINA NAVIGATION Co., LD.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1903.

[92]

## UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN

## STEAMSHIP LINE.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

## "INDRADEO."

## Captain Esterbrook, will be despatched as above

## on or about the 10th February.

## For Freight, apply to

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 8th January, 1903.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

## THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

## in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

## are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

## OF LADING for all the principal ports in

## SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-

## CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

## service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from

## CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight.

## For Freight and further particulars,

## apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

## General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

[8]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## PAQUETOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.  
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

## ON MONDAY, the 25th January, 1903, at

## 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

## "CALEDONNIEN," Captain Remes, with Mails,

## Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this

## Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

## This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with

the s.s. *Armand Behic*, which vessel takes on

## her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on

## the 7th February, direct to Steer, Port Said and

## Marseilles.

## Cargo and Specie will be registered for London

## as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in

## transit through Marseilles for the principal

## places of Europe.

## Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,

## Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,

## Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 25th

## January. (Parcels are not to be sent on

## board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

## Contents and Value of Packages are required.

## For further particulars, apply at the Com-

## pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

[2]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-

## GATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR

## FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

## Calling at SINGAPORE, BOMBAY,

## KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and

## PORT SAID.

## (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,

## to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED

## SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and

## ADRIATIC PORTS.)

## THE Company's Steamship

## "TIROL."

## Captain Bretfeld, will be despatched as above

## on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., P.M.

## The Steamer has capital accommodation for

## Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a

## Doctor.

## For information as to Passage and Freight,

## apply to

## SANDER, WIELER &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Princes' Building.

## Hongkong, 16th January, 1903.

[3]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,

## INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

## MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

## PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

## THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

## BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,

## AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

## "CHUSAN"

## Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's

## Mails, will be despatched from Hongkong for

## Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st January, at Noon.

## No taking passengers and cargo for the above

## route.

## Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and

## Tea for London (under arrangement) will be

## transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-

## ing direct to Marseilles and London; other

## cargo for London, &amp;c., will be conveyed via

## Bombay with transhipment.

## Parcels will be received at this Office until

## 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and

## value of all packages are required.

## Shippers are particularly requested to note

## the terms and conditions of the Company's

## Bills of Lading.

## For further particulars, apply to

## E. A. HEWETT,

## Superintendent.

## Hongkong, 19th January, 1903.

[1]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR GENOA AND LONDON.

## THE Steamship

## "BENEDI."

## Captain Clark, will be despatched as above on

## or about 2nd February, 1903.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 17th January, 1903.

[293]

## REGULAR

## STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW

## YORK.

## VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

## (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE

## PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## 1903.

## "HINDUSTAN" About 4th February.

## "SHIMOSA" " 25th February.

## "BRAEMAR" " 10th March.

## For Freight and further information, apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LD.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 20th January, 1903.

[3494]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

## SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## (Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND

## PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADE-

## LAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

## THE Steamship

## "AUSTRALIAN."

## Captain Helms, will be despatched as above

## on THURSDAY, the 5th February, at Noon.

## This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

## for Passengers, and has a refrigerating cham-

## ber, which ensures the supply of fresh pro-

## visions, ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

## The Steamer is installed throughout with

## the electric light.

## A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon

## are carried.

## N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of

## passenger, the Steamers of the Company have

## electric fans fitted in staterooms.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

[244]

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP

## COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

## "GIBRALTAR."

## Captain D. Morris, will be despatched for the

## above ports on or about SATURDAY, the 14th

## February.

## For Freight, apply to

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

## General Agents.

## Hongkong, 20th January, 1903.

[286]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

## LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

## REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE

## MONEY.



